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A Foremost American Gone.

ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT, who died yesterday morning in his eighty-first year, was truly one of the foremost of his generation and of any generation. No other American of his period has commanded more respect by reason of his character and his abilities; and his influence grew and widened as his years increased, and became more potent and more valuable in its stimulation.

Mr. HEWITT's start was from humble surroundings, but he was not a selfmade man, in the sense in which the term is used generally. He was an educated man, a college-bred man, and the flavor of that cultivation distinguished his personality. The mellowness which such a training in early life gives to the mind and character was always marked in him. A tone of intellectual refinement was in his speech, and his bearing was that of a thoroughly cultivated man; yet after a very short experience as a member of the bar, he was distinctively a man of affairs, and very large affairs they became, for more than half a century. In appearance, too, Mr. HEWITT was rather of the professional cast, of the scholarly mould, than of the world of trade, manufacture and finance. His refined face and thoughtful countenance suggested the college professor, or, at least, a walk in life far apart from the practical struggles in which he had engaged so uninterruptedly. Moreover, his mind was of the philo-

sophic cast distinctively, so much so that in his political career he was apt to slip out of the close restraints of partisanship and follow a course of his own which seemed sometimes to conflict with consistency. For that reason, Mr. HEWITT'S influence as a Democratic member of Congress was never so great as that to which his abilities otherwise entitled him, for he was superior to his New York colleagues, and nearly all his Democratic colleagues generally, in intellectual equipment and serious study of the problems of legislation before the Congress of his time. A very nervous man because of temperamental weaknesses which made the ripe age to which he attained remarkable, Mr. HEWITT was too impatient, too impulsive and too restive under dissent to be a successful political leader. He was not a man of a compromising disposition, and not conciliatory. He reached his conclusions oftentimes by the rapid processes of intuition and was inclined to be intolerant of minds of slower movement, to be careless of mere consistency, if not of accuracy in the bare statement of the facts from which he had jumped to his conclusions.

This is not a criticism of the character of Mr. HEWITT which casts any reflection on him. It rather separates him from the conventional and the average, and gives to him something of the poetic temperament which, undoubtedly, was his. It also distinguishes him from the run of practical men with whom his life and his business pursuits had allied him from the time of his early manhood This quality of Mr. HEWITT found beautiful expression in some of his public speeches and, more particularly, in the casual or less premeditated remarks by him as an after-dinner speaker, at assemblages of the alumni of his college, for example, and in his private conversation. And it must be said of him that in any time of public stress his wisdom and his sense of justice always rose equal to the occasion, and that he was fearless in the utterance of his opinions. He was not a man who counted, the cost of his words or governed his speech with a careful view to winning popularity; yet as his life drew to an end it was made evident that no public man of this period received more than he the tribute of popular respect and affection. Everywhere the genuineness of his character and the superiority of his intellectual ability were recognized and admired. He had been removed from active participation in public life throughout his latter years, but his influence remained and grew in potency and in usefulness to his gener-

ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT was of the very best and highest type of the American at any period in the history of this

The Study of Tropical Diseases.

Among the evidences of expansion of our ideas and our larger relations with the world one that might readily escape the notice of the general reader is the new interest attached to tropical diseases. Two or three years ago a commission was sent out to the Philippines by the Johns Hopkins Hospital to make a special study of tropical diseases, and its contributions to knowledge were of great value. The officers of our army, navy and Marine Hospital Service have done spiendid work in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines in the same direction. The laboratory work has been beyond praise.

Within a few days two institutions in this country have begun to give systematic instruction in tropical diseases in their medical courses. In Philadelphia a few days ago the Jefferson Medical College led the way in opening a course of instruction for undergraduates, and Monday of last week witnessed the inauguration in Washington by the Post-Graduate Medical School of a similar course for physicians. Such courses of instruction must be of great value not only to the officers in the army, may and Marine Hospital Service,

whose representatives are constantly on duty in our tropical possessions, and in the case of the navy visiting other tropical countries, but also to the physicians of our Southern States. That they will attract students also from Central and South America, Cuba and other neighboring islands is certain.

The Anti-Trust Bills and the Federal Right to Take Pennsylvania's Mines.

Why should the Hon. JOHN J. JENKINS ask the House of Representatives, of whose Committee on the Judiciary he is the chairman, to investigate the Federal Government's power to seize the Pennsylvania coal mines? He is at this moment advocating measures based on a principle of law that would establish that

power beyond question. If the Knox-Roosevelt theory, now Mr. JENKINS's theory, for curbing the trusts, is sound, the road to Government ownership of the mines or of other property of Pennsylvania or of any State, corporation or citizen, is open, beyond the power of all the Constitutional lawyers in the country to obstruct.

All the anti-trust bills proposed or sanctioned by the Administration are founded upon Attorney-General Knox's opinion that Congress can "deny the privilege of engaging in interstate commerce " to any object of its disapproval. The power to regulate interstate commerce," according to a brief recently put forth by the Department of Justice, being an expressed power, with no restriction on the prohibition of interstate traffic in a given article, the purposes for which Congress may prohibit are not reviewable by the courts."

What can't Congress do then? Under the Administration's interpretation of the Constitution, Congress can coerce Pennsylvania into surrendering her coal mines as easily, we mean as rightfully, as it can compel a State corporation to practise publicity as to its business affairs.

Mr. JENKINS should either drop his trust bills or honestly and openly convert his resolution of inquiry into a bill to seize the Pennsylvania mines.

The Yankee Automobile

A fine opportunity for the people of this country to judge for themselves of the immense progress that has been made in automobile construction on both sides of the Atlantic, and particularly in America, is afforded at the Madison Square Garden, where New York's third annual Automobile Show is now on. The present show excels all of its predecessors, not only as regards the number and quality of the machines to be seen there, but also in the variety of the models which exhibit the product of the world's best-known manufacturers.

Those who have not followed closely the developments in motor vehicle construction in the United States can scarcely appreciate the magnitude of the automobile industry here at the present time. Less than five years ago the future success of this industry, notwithstanding the characteristic ability of our manufacturers to adapt themselves to existing circumstances, was not a little in doubt, considering the great lead in automobile making then enjoyed by the enterprising Frenchmen. The Americans, however, foresaw for the horseless vehicles a wider and more practical field of usefulness than seemed to have been discerned by the foreigners, and they directed their energies accordingly

Attention was first devoted to the construction of a motor which could be relied on for satisfactory service under all ordinary conditions. When this had been accomplished, the next thing to be done was to perfect the mechanical details. The progress has surprised even the manufacturers themselves. How great it has been may be inferred from the fact that prominent automobile makers in Europe who built powerful motors several years before experiments in that line were seriously attempted in America are now imitating what is commonly known as the typical American automobile motor, that of horizontal opposed cylinder construction. Not one motor of this type was to be found at the Paris Automobile Show of 1901. whereas fully one-half of the cars exhibited at the big French show of last month were fitted with horizontal motors. There could be no better proof than this of the success achieved by Yankee ingenuity and perseverance in

motor building. The first automobiles produced in this country were awkward and cumbersome, not only in appearance, but also in operation. Nobody was pleased with their exterior, notwithstanding their novelty. Consequently, after devising a satisfactory motor, it devolved upon the manufacturers to design and construct bodies for their vehicles which, while meeting the requirements of comfort and speed, should be neat and artis-

tic. That they have succeeded in doing this most people will admit. So far as concerns elegance and completeness of design and also of minor features which tend to insure solid comfort the American cars are unsurpassed. In none of the European models is the weight of the mechanism so uniformly distributed as it is in the machines made herea circumstance of prime importance in its bearing upon the durability of tires. Automobilists understand what it means to have more of a machine's weight rest on one axle than on the other. and the success of our manufacturers in equalizing this burden is regarded as a

distinct step forward. American manufacturers have been triumphant in another respect. They have shown that the practical every-day automobile is not dependent upon any one agent of propulsion. In their product they have employed, with excellent results, steam, gasolene and electricity; and while, as it is natural to expect, individual operators manifest a preference for some one of these forms of motive power to the exclusion of the others, it is a fact that all three of them have been employed advantageously. No roads, or at least no thoroughfares which deserve | market into which it sometimes enters. to be called roads, are too soft, or too and regulate the prices which, in common rough, and no grades are too steep for with other purchasers, it has to pay. the passage of the automobile of to-day. Their use even on highways of the trine. If the power exists, it rests not

poorest sort seems to result in little

no injury to the machines. Concerning speed, the quality by which the Frenchmen are inclined to judge largely of the comparative merit of the vehicles, much has been shown, but more remains to be determined. It must be admitted that the best time for the mile and the kilometre on straightaway tracks has been made on the other side of the water. A mile in :02, however, has been officially credited to one of our leading makers, while another has established an "anaccepted" mile record of 1:01 1-5. There is no good reason to suppose that these figures represent the full speed powers of the resent American product. On the other hand, there is substantial ground for the belief that our machines can withstand much more severe tests against time than any to which they have been put in the past. This matter should be setled to the satisfaction of all in the coming race for the Bennett cup.

Broadly speaking, the pleasure venicles of to-day are all that can reasonably be expected at this stage of the industry; that is to say, they give good, all-around service in the hands of competent operators. The greatest avenue now open to the vast extension of the business lies in the direction of perfecting the machines for commercial uses. There is already a tremendous demand for motor trucks and delivery wagons. Wherever the horseless truck has been permitted to supplant its four-footed contemporary it has, almost invariably, been pronounced superior to all other known means of road transportation. A striking instance of the part it has already assumed is afforded by its use in one of the big lumber forests of Shasta county, in California. Horses having been found entirely inadequate there for transporting heavy shipments of lumber to market, automobile trucks were procured, with the result that 10,000,000 feet of pine timber, or about twice the usual amount, are likely to be drawn out of one section of these forests before the end of the present season. But we do not need to look to California for proof of the value of automobile trucks. Experiments with them in and near New York have shown that they possess many advantages over trucks drawn by horses, not the least of which, it is claimed, is that of economy.

What is true of motor trucks is also true of the lighter vehicles designed to transport merchandise. Numerous large concerns in New York and other cities have seen fit to employ self-propelled wagons in their delivery service, and reports indicate that experiments recently conducted in some parts of the West with automobiles equipped for carrying the mails have surpassed the hopes of even the most sanguine advocates of this method of mail delivery.

To specify minutely the many changes which have been made in automobiles during the past year would be wellnigh impossible. Manufacturers have lost no opportunity to embody in their product whatever has been shown to be worthy of adoption, and these modifications affect, in one way or another, almost every important part of the vehicles. Even the casual observer will be able to see that the workmanship upon the bodies of the machines at the present show is superior to any seen heretofore, and we are assured that the improvement noticeable in this particuchines which are less easily examined. Briefly, the manufacturers claim for their product speed, comfort and stability-three of the most highly desirable features of a first-class vehicle.

Visitors will be pleased to find at the show several foreign-made machines which have been shipped here expressly for this exhibition. An opportunity wil be had to compare these automobiles with those of our own makers, and after such a comparison has been made, everybody will be at liberty to draw his own conclusions as to the respective worth of the American and the foreign models.

Ohio the Incubator.

When the Hon. JOHN HAY informed the Ohioans on Saturday night that, if his arithmetic was right, six years still remained of Mr. ROOSEVELT's term, the Secretary did not surpass the bounds permitted to the after-dinner lightning calculator.

But what did HANNA mean when he got upon his feet at the earliest opportunity and publicly announced that the production of Presidents was still a thriving industry in Ohio?

Morgan of Alabama Takes His Turn

The wonderful workings of Senator Morgan's mind are again revealed in this, his own particular trust-buster, introduced by him last week and referred to Mr. HOAB's committee:

"That all the provisions of an act entitled ' Ar et to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' approved July 2. 1800, be, and the same are hereby extended so as to include within its pains and penalties all person. and corporations hereafter engaged in producing, manufacturing, transporting, buying or selling an article or commodity for profit that is authorized or required by law to be acquired by purchase for the use of any office, or agency, or commission or department of the Government of the United States, or for the postal service, or the hospital service, or the Weather Bureau service, or

army of the navy of the United States." It will be observed that Senator Mongan's plan rejects boldly the now familiar pretence of basing Federal control upon the Constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce.

No other trust-buster, we believe, has conceived the idea of extending Federal supervision of production and prices within the States to all articles or commodities which the Government itself, in any of its manifold functions, may at any time need to purchase in the market. Of course, this classification includes nearly every imaginable thing produced by private industry.

That is to say, because the Government is sometimes a purchaser, it may as a Government take charge of the

upon any Constitutional provision whatever, but is an assertion of a general

right of confiscation. From outright confiscation within the States and in time of peace Mr. Mongan's

The Newest Great Poet. By the advice of a physician we refrained from the use of Indiana, California and Syracuse poetry during the holidays. These violent delights are exhausting. Still, when Poetry calls, we have to answer. So we opened the year with a new poet. The Hon. MASON CARNES has written "The Argonauts of Immortality," the able seamen that know the shiver of the glaucous wave. The "glaucous wave " naturally suggests some more agreeable drink:

I thought that my hopes like wine would keep, So I bottled a few and thrust them deep In the cellar my feelings hold."

You hear this fellow in the cellarage. Is he DONNE? Or is he COWLEY? Note

him in another liquid movement: " Each man's a drop infinitesimal

In multitudinous impulsion borne. Massive and memorable lines, with a distinct moral value. We hardly need to recommend wives to make their husbands repeat them after getting back from the lodge." Stutterers will also observe and preserve. But now there is a tremendous flapping of purple pin-

In infinite cosmos Down dark abysms. We live like chrisms And out of the chasms Strive for spasms.

The spasms are won. ST. VITUS permeates the cosmos. Cosms and microcosms, chrisms and abysms; chasms and spasms spin and fly. Where is GEORGE WASHINGTON SAYLER now? Where's JAMES BYRON ELMORE now? Where's the Hoosier School or the Syracuse School? Where's anybody except the Hon. MASON CARNES, the infinite cosmic poet, the founder of the Chasm-Spasms School?

The strike of sixty-five band-wrapping girls in a St. Louis envelope company deserves the meed of one melodious tear. The forewoman said that the girls mustn't chew gum in business hours. The girls said that they had rather chew than work; and we believe them. The forewoman will let them chew " during the noon hour. They vote for gum first, last and all the time. The effect of chewing gum upon production should be studied by some of the great company of sociologists.

Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, the great literary opportunist, must be obliged for the compliments he is getting from Germany and will charge the same to advertising account. Mr. KIPLING is a journalist in verse and timeliness is his specialty. As a poem "The Rowers" may catch a good many crabs. As a political pamphlet or manifesto, catering to the English public sentiment of the hour, it is a shrewd and successful performance. Our romantic friend, ERNST VON WILDENBRUCH, makes us grin when he tells the canny Rupyann go." The young man seems to be a stayer " rather than a goer. " We separate you forever from the land which gave birth to SHAKESPEARE," continues our romantic friend. KIPI ING may not consent to the separation. "Your name shall never again resound in Germany," cries the wrathful German poet. It seems to be resounding there a good deal now. KIPLING mus be a joy to himself and to his publishers. As a stirrer-up of the animals and a press agent, he is equalled by few and excelled by none. More than a little bumptious more than a little " cheeky," if you will; more than a little mechanical in his recent hammerings on the lyrical typewriter; but what a vigorous, incorrigible and amusing

The female CASABIANCA. Those of us who have had occasion to observe the strength of purpose of the " setting " hen be interested in the tale of heroism that comes from the Jersey Mountain View. There was a fire in JOSEPH HAR-BISON'S feed mill. Between the stone elevator building and a shed, JOSEPH HAR-RISON'S Jersey setter was setting peacefully. Fire and fire engines, smoke and crash abounded. The setter set undisturbed. Scorched, drenched, unmoved, she kept the nest. Yet the hen is regarded as a ridiculous fowl; and insulting phrases like "chicken-livered," "chickenhearted " are too common. A " settin " her is the firmest type of firmness. Not iron, or granite, but the "settin" hen is un yielding and unconquerable.

In Restraint of Commerce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Dec. 20, 1902, published the following. FINDLAY, Ohio. - Farmers in this county appear to have organized to make trouble for the

Ohio Railway Company, which is preparing to build its line from Lima to Findley. None of them will sell right of way except at a certain figure which, needless to say, is exorbitant. The company has decided to break the combination by bringing con-

Why does the railroad company not wait for the new national trust-busting legisla-tion to go into effect? G. W. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

There Were Corsets Before Dedains

From the Lancet. The 1908 exhibition of works by the "Old Mass certainly deserves its name, for the works shown go back to the time of Dædalus, say to 2000 B. C These exhibits are mostly the resu between 1994 and 1992, inclusive, in Crete. To begin with, the palace of Minos at Knossos, of which Luedalus was the architect, had a complete system of baths with a drainage system supplied with ventilating shafts and other sanitary arrange

ments on an almost modern plan.

In a water-color drawing from a fresco we see a buildight. There are no horses in the ring, but there is the buil, a magnificent animal, together with three buildighters. Two of those are ladice. They are scantily dressed, but what struck us me Knowlan lady was of about the same size as a mod ern Englishwoman her waist would have been about twelve inches in circumference. As the clething of the lady in question consists simply of a corset made apparently of some golden fabric and a small scarf depending in front and behind from it, it would seem that the fulminations which the medical profession has for ages been hurling at tight stays can no longer be sustained on the ground that these articles are a modern innevati nor can it be said that they impede muscular ac-tion. Possibly, however, the lady in question only girded herself in the fashion shown when she was in the ring and so escaped gastroptosis, digestive troubles, a red nose, and fits of "the vapors"—al

A Special Election. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I propose B. Dub, proprietor of the Boreven as Boniface to the Immortals, Sr. ADGUSTIME, Pla., Dec. 28.

THE MARQUAND COLLECTION. Third Notice.

In the decoration of Mr. Marquand's house the tapestries contributed perhaps more than anything else to the general air of dignity. Many of them are of im-posing size and of unusual grandeur of size. Such are the four Indo-Portuguese emproposed process differs only in degree, broidered tapestries of the sixteenth century, a series representing incidents connected with the siege of Troy. In these the East and West have met together some merchant prince of Portugal giving the lavish commission and Portuguese artists executing the painted flesh parts. while the work of the loom and the needle Oriental, as may be seen from the character of the ornament and of the weapons and costumes. Moreover, there is an entirely Eastern feature in the arbitrary treatment of the backgrounds, which are of solid blue, a clouded purplish blue, to which time may have added much in the way o mellowness and reserve, but which, connection with the old rose, dull amber and pale blue, predominating in the figures and accessories, produces a color scheme of superb dignity and at the same time of elaborate subtlety.

Another series of extraordinary value

richness of its several panels, is the series

Saul, David and Solomon. They were

formerly in the possession of Prince Piom-

bino in Rome, and are designed in the Raphaelesque manner, very probably by Guilio Romano. But they do not depend upon his name for a passport to appreciation, since they carry their own credentials. The designs are splendidly free and effec tive in drawing, comprising a wealth of incidental beauty in the accessory portions and a color scheme that is singularly choice and delicate. As befits such noble panels he borders are unusually handsome, elabor ately bold and exquisitely finished. Thes six tapestries, indeed, as examples of the High Renaissance, could scarely be surpassed. Of the more pictorial design of the French school of the Louis XV. period the panel "series" is a really beautiful example; in which the designer has shown an audacity in pursuit of prospective and atmosphere which it must be admitted he has justified. The figure of the goddees is lovely and the whole subject is treated with a freedom of fancy and delicate sense of color that render the tapestry a most charming specimen of a period which still felt the refining influence of Watteau. Another piece, from the Gobelin Works, of the same period, represents a scene from Jerusalem Delivered. Of its kind, regarded, that is to say, as a picture in tapestry, it is a veritable tour-de-force. The action and drawing of the horses and riders, the grand vigor of animation that thrills through the group, the splendor of individual passages of color; in a word, the sustained grandeur of conception and execution entitle it to the designtaion of superb. Yet turn to the earlier example of French art, a panel of the sixteenth century in cloth-of-gold tapestry, representing the Holy Family grouped under a baldacchino, with the view of a landscape beyond. Age has dimmed the lustre of the gold and softened the brilliance of the reds and blues. It may have been in its time a decoration of daxiling brilliance; to-day it is a symphony of tender tones, a lovely linear design, with the most exquisite bloom of color. It has the indescribable preciousness of feeling that the patina of time produces; that delicacy of tonality which belongs rather to Oriental art, and of which the Western mind has been brought to see the beauty through the influence of the choicest Chinese and Japanesee productions. It hangs behind the Madonna of Luca della Robbia, and the two are fit companions, representing in highest degree the twin virtues of rarity and choiceness.

Those qualities reappear in a small colan audacity in pursuit of prospective and atmosphere which it must be admitted

and choiceness.

Those qualities reappear in a small collection of gems and rings that occupy a little cabinet in the large picture gallery. Amid the profusion of treasures and the more obvious assertion of many exhibits, there this chief the same and the same and the more obvious assertion of many exhibits. these tiny objects may well escape notice.
But, while all have been collected for some feature of individual charm, a few of the specimens are of exceptional value.

There can be no such change of the Alma-

specimens are of exceptional value.

There can be no such chance of the Alma-Tadema grand piano escaping notice. Its fame has been widely heralded, it is of commanding appearance and occupies a position of distinction. Yet it is not impossible that its extraordinary merit may be inadequately realized. Even the large sum of money paid for it does not convey a suitable notion of its quality. When Mr. Marquand approached the artist as to designing the cover, he not unnaturally inquired the price. Alma-Tadema's reply was: "If it is a question of price, I must decline the honor." And justly so; for no estimate beforehand could possibly have been made of such a work, which represents something that in the grandest days of the Renaissance, when the invention of the artist was resinforced by most lavish patronage, was never surpassed. There was vastly more than money involved in the enterprise: consummate knowledge and exuberance of fancy on the part of the artist; a determination to achieve the highest possible excellence of craftsmanship, and then on the part of the craftsman a skill and devotion, quite unexampled in modern times. Nor was this all. Last and far from least, the patron permitted time to be expended on the work, counting the delay but gain. How difpermitted time to be expended on the work, counting the delay but gain. How dif-ferent from the usual practice of the rich

ferent from the usual practice of the rich! They regard their money as a tail man that can cause an Aladdin's palace to arise instanter; they demand a time limit and hold the architect and the designer to it rigidly. It was very different with this piano and the accompanying furniture of the music room. With them the question was neither of money nor of time and the result is a perfection unparalleled in modern days, unsurpassed in any.

These are strong words, but they will be indorsed by any one who will examine these objects with an eye to the luxuriance and beauty of the design and to the conscientivusness and thoroughness of the handiwork. The thoroughness is so complete that it includes the perfect finishing of parts unexposed to the eye, which in the shadow of the underpart the hand must search for; a conception of completeness which to the average man may seem a waste search for; a conception of completeness which to the average man may seem a waste of energy, but to the craftsman, who works with a pride in himself and in his art, is as necessary and natural, as it is for a gentleman to continue to be such even in the privacy of his own unnoticed life. And again for the conscientiousness—it is carried to a point scarcely comprehended in these days of rapid work. The ivory inlay, for example, on the curve of the instrument is not cut in a thin sheet and then brought to the curve by a process of steaming:

example, on the curve of the instrument is not cut in a thin sheet and then brought to the curve by a process of steaming; but cut to ts eures out of the solid material. Consequently it can never spring away from the main body under the effects of heat or damp.

Space will not permit to mention further particulars of the honesty of workmanship; nor is it possible to do justice to the wonderful beauty and the originality of feeling displayed in the design. Those volutes of acanthus growth and delicate tendrils are not merely inlays. They were inset in the rough and then carved and channelled afterward, every turn of the foliage having the vigorous delicacy of real growth, while the edges and plaines invite the touch of the hand to appreciate their extreme subtlety. The work, indeed, is brought up to the greatest possible pitch of artistic expression, and is as different from the average production of the furniture maker as the top of Cheops pyramid is from the level monotony of the sand below.

It is impossible to view this collection without the conviction that a large number of the objects exhibited should find their way into museums; and coupled with this is the wish that the Metropolitan Museum might become possessed of many. Preeminently is the Luca della Rotb's such a piece, so also the Retable with Limousin's enamels, and there are others. As a tribute to Mr. Marquand's memory and in recognition of what he did for our museum, there would be a fine appropriateness in purchasing for its collection some one or more of the choicest personal treasures.

of which have been ascribed to tight stays of mod-

HIJOLY.

Uncle Sam's Camel Driver Cresses Great Desert.

Los AMBELES, Cal., Jan. 12.-Hijoly dead. His death was noted in a des sent out from Tyson's Wells in Arizons three weeks ago. In the records of the War Department Hijoly is inscribed as the official camel herder of the Government. He died in his desert cabin near Quartz site in the arms of Judge L. F. Bradshaw, friend of nearly half a century. Had ne lived until Congress reconvened after

the holidays a bill for a special pension for him would have been introduced. The burial of Hijoly took place on Christmas Day and was after the fashion of Arizona. Cowboys carried the body to the grave in the desert, a prayer was read, a volley fired from revolvers and a rough slab set up to mark the place.

Hijoly was a Mohamedan Turk. Th name signified that he had made the pilgrimage to Mecca. In 1857 the War Department sent to Asia Minor for a herd of camels that were to be employed in the campaigns against the Apache Indians in the deserts of the Southwest. No American who understood the care and management of camel could be found, not one who would under take to learn, so Hijoly, who had assisted by reason of the number, condition and in driving the camels to the vessel, was employed. The United States Government of Renaissance tapestries, illustrating subjects connected with the histories of was bound to give him employment for the remainder of his life at a salary of \$100 s month, the only condition being that h must not leave the country.

The camels were eventually released and allowed to run at will. Hijoly retained one for his own use, and for years he rode t when travelling over the Arizona desert into the mountains, where he prospected and freighted stores for cattlemen and

Some thirty years ago the course of Hijoly's life was turned into new channels by the discovery of a vein of rich ore near Combstone. A mine was developed and the camel driver sold his interest for \$32,000. He courted and won a pretty Mexican girl Teresa Ruiz. After their marriage Hijoly resigned his Government job and with his bride went to Turkey. His fortune didn't last long, and with the dwindling of the rurse came a perceptible cooling of the wife's affection.

rurse came a perceptible cooling of the wife's affection.

Then Hijoly returned to Arizona only to find his occupation gone and no possibility of regaining it. There were no camels to drive, nor did Uncle Sam want any. Those that had been turned loose in the desert had been turned loose in the desert had become wild. In Yama and Maricopa counties the cowboys hunted them down and killed them. The last one was shot at Harquahala only a few weeks ago. The cowboys "jerked" the meat and brought it to Tyson's Wells, where they sold it to Ma Mike Weltz for jerked ven'son. And Weltz's boarders never knew the difference.

Fortune never again smiled on Hijoly, but he lived in frontier comfort on his wages for freighting and other jobs for the men of the desert. He went to the Philippines as a Government packer, but the climate affected his health and he was forced to return. Gen. Miles, with whom Hijoly served in the Indian wars, was one of the Turk's strongest friends and was interested in securing a pension for him. Gen. Lawton was another of Hijoly's friends and Gen. Shafter referred to him as a valuable addition to the army and a patriot.

ddition to the army and a patriot.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the South Place Magazine of London for January find the subjoined paragraph taken from he Times of India:

Some months ago an assault was made by some Persian soldiers on a gardener at Dalaki, during which a soldier, probably an onlooker, was killed, some say accidentally. The gardener was arrested and brought into Bushie a few days ago orders were subsequently issued by the Centra Government for his execution. Last week, when he was being led out of prison to pay the penalty of his orime, the brother of the deceased soldier stepped forward and demanded, as his right, ac-"As I expect forgiveness from God, so do I forgive you: go thy way, you are pardoned, and may God

Might it not be possible to persuade this Mohammedan to come over here as a mis-MONCURE D. CONWAY. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

Helen Keller's Conception of the World TO THE PITTOR OF THE SUN-SI: Are Helen Celler's "mind's eye" conceptions of worldly things, ormed as they are by impressions received through the sense of feeling, correct—taking the concep-tions of those persons with all their senses and competent to judge as a standard of correctness? If Miss Keller should suddenly come into the full possession of her senses of seeing, hearing and possession of her senses of seeing, hearing and speaking, would her present conceptions of art and the beauties of nature confound her when sh and the beauties of nature confound her when she sees and hears them as they are meant to be seen and heard, or would it consummate a realization of such beauties far beyond the realization of those who have always seen and heard such beauties as God meant they should be seen and heard?

If Miss Keller's conceptions even approach correctness, as it seems impossible that they should be absolutely correct—always considering that standard of correctness mentioned above—it proves tandard of correctness mentioned above—it proves

tandard of correctness mentioned above -it prove more of an enigma than ever. I have always been led to believe that the human body is one of the grandest works of God: I have always believed and hope always to be able to believe that the possession of all the senses and parts of the body as designed by God is necessary for the correct application and exercise of our worldly functions. Now, if Miss Keller, lacking as she does and never having possessed those senses which I be-lieve are easential, no matter how brief such posseasion may be, to a correct interpretation worldly existence—if Mias Keller can inte such worldly existence with an ability apparent to our most learned scholars and possessed by fer persons fully equipped with all their senses, whi t does not for a moment cause me to doubt the necessity and utility of our senses of seeing, hear-ing and speaking, it cannot but cause me to ponder over and with reverence marvel at the omnipot resourcefulness of the Creator who I believe has in the person of Helen Keller propounded a prob-lem that none can solve. W. W. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

The New Archbishop of Canterbury. From the Saturday Redew.

great man, though certainly he has seen much o and been much with great personages in his places. That is an experience not without its us n a position which requires real statesmanship Yet we doubt if to have been Clerk of the Clo o the King will strike (horohmen generally as the best possible credential for the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Dr. Davidson has, certainly, had much and varied experience: he has been Dean Windsor, Bishop of Rochester, and Bishop of Winheater. But at Rochester, the severest test of cess. And we confess that we cannot easily recon-cile ourselves to the Primacy being filled by one of absolutely no academic distinction, one who could not be cited as an authority on a single in ellectual problem. There may have been Primate sefore who took nothing but a pass degree at the sivereity, but a long list of precedents have made a look for something much more distinguished.

How Lee XIII, Says Mass. The opinion prevails in many circles in Rome

that the Pope no longer celebrates mass, or else that he celebrates the whole, or at least half, of the mass in a sitting posture. This is quite incorrect e says mass every day, and standing from beginning to end. The venerable old man, it splite of the burden of his advanced age, perform every genufication completely to the ground, and reads the liturgical prayers so accurately that he takes three-quarters of an hour to celebrate. He takes three-quarters of an hour to celectate. He
is assisted at mase by his private chaplain and
master of ceremonics, Mgr. Marsolini, whilst his
personal servant, Centra, serves the mass. The
Hely Father says his week day mase in the little
private chapel next to his bedroom, but on Sundays in the demostic chapel behind the apartment
of the Noble guard. After mass the Pope always
hears another one said by Mgr. Marsolini.

"LITTLE DROPS OF WATER." Who Wrote It?-Two Reputed Auth

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. Librarian John Ashhurst of the Mercantile Library has made further investigation into the claims of Mrs. Julia A. Carner for a memorial as the author of the popular childhood hymn. "Little Things." This time the authorship is even denied Florence Sar-gent Osgood, who apparently disputed the claims of the Goldsburg woman.

Supt. Brooks, who denied the request that the school children be permitted to contribute to a fund for Mrs. Carney, also made some inquiries on his own account, but could not find the poem among the books in the Board of Education Library. In the dictionary of hymnology edited by John Julian, M. A., an article written by Julian nimself gives Dr. E. C. Brewer as the author of "Little Things," it being published by him in 1848 in "Reading and Speiling," Subsequently the verses were attered and appeared in other juvenile publications.

The original (or Brewer) version of "Little Things" reads:

Little drops of water, Little grains of sand, Make the mighty ocean, Make the beauteous land. Straw by straw the sparrow Builds its corey nest, Leaf by leaf the forest Stands in verdure drest.

Letter after letter, Words and books are made: Little and by little, Mountains level laid. Drop by drop is tron Worn in time away:

Perseverance, patience, Ever win their way.

Ever finished labor Once did but begin. Try and go on trying. That's the way to win Subsequently an American version of the same poem appeared. Some accredit this to Mrs. Carney, others to Mrs. Osgood. This version is the one largely used in Sunday school hymnals of little folks. It reads:

Little drops of water.
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the beauteous lat

And the little momenta, Humble though they be, Make the mighty ages Of eternity.

Little deeds of kindness, Little words of love, Make our earth an Eden Like the Heaven above.

So our little errors
Lead the soul astray,
From the path of virtue
into sin to stray.

Little seeds of mercy, Sown by useful hands, Grow to bless the nations Far in heathen lands.

This version has been in turn altered and realtered in subsequent publications. Fitzgerald, in his "Story of Famous Songs," gives the authorship of the lines to Mrs. Carney, but Librarian Ashburst regards this as an error. Fitzgerald, however, says the idea is not an original one with the author. Shakespeare expressed the same idea in beautiful language. "If we accept that we will have to erect our memorial to Shakespeare and not Mrs. Carney." was the good-humored comment of Mr. Ashburst.

Like the authorship of "Beautiful Snow."

in obsourity.

While the friends and partisans of Mrs.

Carney seek to send her name down to immortality, others rise in number to dispute her claims. In the meantime the Philadelphia school children will probably spend their pennies for candy.

Bovina, the Almost Deathless TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following newspaper clipping gives an official list of all the deaths in the town of Bovina, Delaware county, in this State, for the year

1. James O. McCune James O. Clark July 18. Margaret Thompson

The town of Bovina is as remarkable in other matters as in the longevity of its in-habitants. Founded, not like Rome, on seven hills, but upon thirteen, it is especially adapted for dairying purposes, and was selected by the State Dairymen's Association as the proper place to take a "cow census," by which butter for the whole town was 241.8 pounds per cow, while in one herd of twelve cows the

per cow, while in one herd of twelve cows the average was 365 pounds.

A license to sell liquor has never been granted in the town. The bill of the town overseer of the poor for 1901 was \$21: for 1900 was \$6.52; for 1899 was \$6. It has only had one pauper in the county house in forty years. The tax rate for 1901 was \$9.17 per thousand dollars; for 1900 was \$7.72: for 1899 was \$7.55. The total number of inhabitants by the consus of 1900 was 932, and out of a total vote of 24s, President McKinley received a majority of 132. Next to Delhi, the county seat, and acknowledged "garden spot of the world," where the average age at death in 1902 was a triffe over 55, Bovina is truly an ideal place in which to live, and a difficult place to die.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.

L. B. GLEASON.

POLITICAL NOTES.

of many of John Hay's ballads, is strongly Democratic and was carried by Bryan both in 1896 and in 1900. Pike counties are generally Democratic Pike county, Pa., is the strongest Democratic county in that State. Pike county, Ohio, was carried by the Democrats at the last State election. Pike county, Ind., was carried by Bryan in 1896 and 1900. Pike county, Ark., is Democratic and so is Pike county, Mo. Pike county, Miss., casts 1,200 Democratic and 100 Republican votes.

The Second Judicial district of the New York Supreme Court is made up of the four Long Island counties of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens and Kings, of the five Hudson River counties of Westchester, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Dutchess, and of Richmond, ten counties in all. A bill is to be sented in the Legislature making the five Hud presented in the Legislature making the live flud son River countles into a separate Judicial district.

Rhode Island is the only one of the New England States which has a Democratic Governor. The

In 1800 there were seventy eight counties in South hadota, and although the population has increased largely since, there are now sixty-three counties, afteen of the former counties of the State having been consolidated with others.

Eugene Foas, running on the Republican ticket, Eugene Foas, running on the Republican ticket, was defeated for Congress in the Eleventh Massachusetts district by John A. Sullivan and as an outcome of the contest, which was fougit on eclectic political lines, a Roxbury contractor, who lent four horses for a Foas torchlight parade, brought suit in a Boston court for \$17, of which \$12 was for horse hire and \$5 for parading. One of Mr. Foas a managers denied that he had any connection with Mr. Foas in the campaign, averring that he and others worked for Mr. Foas in the interest of Canadian reciprocity. Judge Bolster terest of Canadian reciprocity. Judge Bolster decided for the defence.

The vote of the Greater New York Democracy nder the emblem of the rooster, at last year ejection, fell short of the required 10,000 necessary to nominate as a regular organization a local ticket to nominate as a regular organization a local ticket this year. Outside of New York county the Greater New York Democracy vote was 947. In New York county it was 7,000, bringing the total up to a little There are twenty five cities in the United States

of more than 150,000 population each, and of these Physburg has the largest population to the square mile. Philadelphia the largest number of dwelling houses, Cleveland the largest increase in popula tion since 1990, San Francisco the smallest debt, and Chicago the greatest length of streets. The bonded debt of Nevada is less than \$300,000. of the State of Washington \$1,500,000, and of Idaho

Oregon has practically no debt. The Coast is better than that of any other geographica group in the country. The salary of the Comptroller of Philadelphia

a \$8,000, and of the Sheriff of Philadelphia \$15,000

There is not much difficulty in remembering the political division of members of the Indiana Levis lature. There are 150 members of it on joint ballot. O these an even hundred are Republicans and an crais, and the Republican majorky is an even fifty.

The surest and best of Blood Purifices is Jugae's Alterative.—Ade.